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THE TIMES DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1905.

Practical Uses of a Library. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I have been compelled by the many oppositions to write a few words in favor of a Carnegic free library. It is hard to think that the cultivated people of Richmond full to realize the importance of a public library. It is true that most of the standard novels can be purchased for the low price of nineteen cents, but it is also true that the harmful ones of Laura Jean Libboy and such writers can be bought for the lower price of the cents. I do not want to be hard on those in opposition to a free library, but would

The aim of a public library is to furhish good hooks, not had ones; and 'n articular to be progressive; that is, to upply intelligent readers what they most supply intelligent readers what they most require, the new, good books. As to extremely a fiction—that is impossible. The justification of the supply of such books by a free public library is that it is important also, if not likewise, to afford mental relaxation, as it is to feed mental effort; that even light reading is a very processes, but, by way of flustration, related the following story, which he guard from street life and saloon life, and such books introduce to a more well-considered. and such books introduce to a more useful class of books by forming the habit of reading. As to the indiscriminate circulation of immoral novels the opposing citizens of Richmond are mistaken, and for their benefit let me quote 4 notice used by all Carnegic Ilbraries, and pasted in a promineral place in such books;

"This book is not to be nut into the hands of young people, nor is it to be drawn by other readers not requiring it for the purpose of study. It is placed in the library as representative of a standard author, or as illustrating literary his tory, but is not designed for unrestricted

This article is supplied by a librarian prove their knowledge of their occupament does the city give to working boys to pursue a course of study with a view occupations?" It is for all such that we those who are not so fortunately situated. The News Leader says that there is no the question to popular vote. Does our neighbor know that the people want a new bridge to Manchester? Is it sure that there is a general demand for such bridge? Then, why did it urge the Council to rush that measure through? Why did it not propose the referendum in that case? The Council is under no ob-Council to determine whether or not a worth what it would cost, and, if so, deserves, "It is required of a steward whether or not the city is nole to pay the that a man be found faithful." cost of maintenance. If all these ques-tions be decided in the affirmative, it is

there were the same opposition to a cil. If the reports are favorable, there new High School building that our consciously delay in distemporary says there is to a public posing of the question one with library, would the News Leader advise or the other. If the city does not the Council not to provide for such a bullulng?

it is a guestion of popular need, and if the better. over there had been a doubt in our mind of such need, it would have been removed by the communications of the oppositionists, by their very protestation that a library is not needed. world that we declined Mr. Carnegle's offer because we had ro use for statement? Gentlemen of the Council, it may be that a majority of the voters of

There may not be a popular demand for it. But that is not the question for you o consider. Your sole duty is to decide whother or not such an institution is need ed in this community.

Senator Mitchell.

S. A. D. Puter, recently convicted in Portland, Oregon, with others, of a conspiracy to defraud the United States government of lands, makes the direct charge that he paid to United States Senntor Mitchell, of that State, the sum of \$2,000 to use his influence to expedite in and claims, although he further asserts that Mitchell had no intimation from him as to the fraudulent character of the Whether or not Senator Mitchell knew of the frauds, if he accepted money from Puter for any service rendered, he ens false to his trust and is unfit to be member of the Senate.

We fear that there are many members of our legislative bodies who are in the habit of accepting fees for services of this character, Several years ago such a case was reported from the Virginia Legislature, although the report never became public property, According to the story, a member of that body told Laura Jean, Libboy and such the be bought for the lower price of ten be bought for the lower price of ten be bought for the lower price of ten cents. I do not want to be hard on those in opposition to a free library, but would like to ask the question whether any of them have ever been brought into close contact with the dereighton of a processing of them have ever been brought into close contact with the dereighton of a processing the library-if so, they would better realize the benefits of such a library to the city of Richmond. Let me quote what such a library is for:

Its first objects is to supply books to persons wishing to improve their knowledge of their occupations. Such books as Nicholson's, Burna's, Riddell's, Tredgold's, Dwyer's, etc., on practical architecture, building, or departments of them; Masury's house-painting; Kittredge's metalwry's house-painting; Kittredge's metalwry's house-painting; Kittredge's metalwry's notes on metallurgy and mining; books on chemistry, on applications of electricity, on steam engineering, business manuals, and hundreds of other textbooks, which are constantly and eager'y used in a public library. The study of such books puts money directly into the student's pocket, promotes his success in life, and the prosperity of the city. A good and active public library raises the value of every piece of real estate in their by hus making the city more profitable (in dolars) to live in; because it enables the intelligent and studius to earn more.

The alm of a public library is to further than the found has contact that the Legislature profitable in the Legislature profitable in the Legislature profitable in the Legislature profitad and tatter and and term and correlations of acceptand and the Legislature profitable in the Legislature profi friend that he found his connection with the Legislature profitable, as he was an his male object in life, he is not apt to In let conscience or delicate sense of honor stand in the way of business.

In a recent interview with Circuit Atknew to be true: A certain corporation, which wished to purchase the influence of certain member of the Legislature, had one of its trusted representatives introduce an absurd bill. mrsh and absurd in its provisions that it had no possible chance of being enacted into law, and was such a bill as any conscientious member would feel it his duty to oppose. After the bill had been introduced an agent of the corporation called on the member in question, showed him a copy of the bill, and asked him if he would not use his influence in defeating it. The member very properly agreed to do so, and when the bill came up made

t. a speech against it There, are many students in this city, was defeated, and up to this point no sort many young men and women who are of improper proposal had been made. Bu working along practical lines, who, as our lafter the incident was closed, the aforecorrespondent says, are "trying to im- said agent of the corporation again called on the aforesaid member, thanked him tions." But what inducement is Richmond most heartly for the service he had renoffering them to prosecute their work; dered, told him that in helping to defeat what facilities for study and research? the bill he had put the corporation afore Where can they find books; where can said under great obligation to him, and they go for material? What encourage- as he turned to leave slipped a \$500 note into the member's pocket. He walked away as rapidly as possible, without givto improving their knowledge of their ing the member an opportunity to reply and kept out of his way for several days, plead-for all who desire books and have The man may have been shocked at first not the means of obtaining them. The blush, said Mr. Folk, but the bill "felt Times-Dispatch does not need a library good in his pocket," and he failed to for itself. We have, or, we can procure, return it to the agent. In due course the all the books we need. Our plea is for agent reappeared and told him that the corporation would probably desire to socure his services in connection with other public demand for a library; that very legislative enactments, and for every such few persons desire it, and that the Coun- service rendered there would be Heral cil ought not to force it upon the people, compensation. From that time on this Therefore, it is in favor of submitting member, who probably did not know of his own weakness until he fell into temptation, became the tool of this and of other corporations, and one of the worst of the boodlers.

The business was the more easily done in Missouri because bondling had gone on so long that the people had become accustomed to it, and even tolerated it ligation to submit the library proposition as a sort of necessary evil. There is to popular vote. It is the business of the but one remedy, and that is righteous public sentiment. The people must hold library is needed, whether or not it is their servants to strict account, and whendesirable; whether or not it would be ever they find a traitor punish him as he

all matters of civic progress. Suppose to act and make its report to the Counpropose to buy the old bridge and replace It with a new one, the sooner its final decision is determined, and made known It is not a question of popular demand;

Again, the Grand Jury.

Since our article on the grand jury sys tem was written we learn from the Chica go Post that Allinesota is not the only sens of Richmond, do you realize the full State which has abolished the system significance of that statement? Are we Our Chicago contemporary says that Wisas a people willing to advertise to the consin and North Dakota courts are also working without grand juries, and that It was the satisfaction in these States that a public library? + Is the Council prompted the Legislature of Minnesota willing to approve and promulgate that to submit the constitutional amendment States argue that the grand jury has out-Richmond are opposed to the library, lived the purpose for which it was created in England, and should never have been adopted in this country. They hold that the grand jury hears but one side of the case-the prosecution-and frequently brings in an indictment on little evidence. The frequent quashings by the court and acquittals by the trial juries led the Legislature to take action.

Under the new system there will be no change in the trial procedure except that the grand jury will be eliminated. The committing magistrate holds the proliminary examination. If the evidence warrants it, the prisoner is bound over to the court. The county attorney then files an information with the court, and the case is placed on the calendar for trial. As explained in yesterday's article these details in the procedure will have to be provided by a special act of the Legislature.

Even with this explanation we are still unable to see the wisdom of abolishing the grand jury. If there is fault, it is with the members of the jury, and not with the system. We cannot understand why a magistrate should be better qualified to make a presentment than a jury of twelve or more men well selected. Moreover, the grand jury does not confine its work to specific indictments. It sometimes happens in every community that there are rumors and reports of in fractions of the law. In such situations the judge usually calls the attention of the grand jury to such rumors and ports, instructs the members to inquire into them and to ascertain through witnesses summoned whether or not they be well founded. In all such cases, even though there be no specific indictments. the grand jury may report in a general way that there is evidence of such lawlessness, and the report usually has a good influence. To abolish the grand jury would, in our opinion, be to abolish the best form of inquisition and to deprive us of one of the strongest arms

In the death of Theodore Thomas, the music world has sustained a serious loss. In his day Mr. Thomas was easily the londer of all lenders of orchestras, and his orchestra was easily the leading mustcal organization of its kind in the United States. His visit to Richmond back in the cighties was a musical event of great moment, and he played to a packed house. He was a true lover of the best music, and was devoted to his profession. His orchestra was as a great instrument in his hands, upon which he played with the skill of an artist, the orchestra being so well trained that the musicians responded with one consent to his every mood and inspiration. Like other musiclans, Mr. Thomas could not tolerate any sort of interruptions during his performnnces, and on one occasion in New York he administered a rebuke to some of the society folks which was never forgotten. During the performance these persons had engaged in conversation, much to the nnoyance of Mr. Thomas and the auof his best numbers, he rapped the orchesra to silence. The musicians all looked up in great surprise, and by their looks replied: "Excuse me, gentlemen, but I fear that we are interrupting the conversation," It is related that from that time on Thomas was never interrupted

in New York. _____

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, is still after the newspapers of that State, and now asks the Legislature to make a law to allow him to suppress any paper he may regard as a nulsance. First, it may be necessary to define a nuisance, and when the Legislature starts on that work, it may have to use Pennypacker

There were 5.340 suicides in the United States in 1899; 6,755 in 1900; 7,245 in 1901; 8,291 in 1902; 8,597 in 1903, and 9,240 in 1901. The cause of this yearly growth in the to be increase in insanity, but no explanation of the increase of insanity is offered,

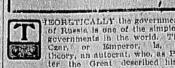
We can now place the proper value or war news that comes in under a Che fall the news was twenty-four hours old in the United States when it reached Che Foo, and it came under a Tokio date line.

-----The numerous heavy storms of late along the Atlantic coast have brought out the fact that all the heroes of to-day are not in the neighborhood of Port Arthur. Oulte a number of them are man ning the boats in the life-saving service of the United States. The North Carolina Legislature is now

the retiring Governor has been running things so well in the old North State the Legislature really finds very little business on hand.

one manufacture

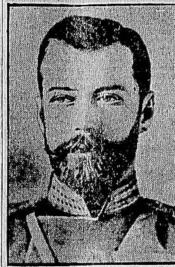
Short Studies of Foreign Governments. -----RUSSIA



TEORETICALLY the governments of Russia is one of the simplest governments in the world. The governments in the world. The Czn. or Emperor. Is, in theory, an autocrat, who, as Poter the Great described him, "has to give an account of his acts to no one on earth, but has a power and authority to rule his States and lands as a Christian sovereign according to his own will, and judgment." In him are united the 'whole executive, legislative, and judicial powers of the country. Any political powers of the country. Any political powers of the country. Any political powers of any morned he wishes. The laws by which he has granted by him at any moment he wishes. The laws by which he has granted privileges to all or any portion of his subjects are likewise, but tranmels which he has imposed voluntarily upon his freedem of action and which his arbitrary and sovereign will disregards or sets aside whenever it judges fit.

But in Russia, as elsewhere, political practice often alverges widely from political theory. The autocracy is fair from being so wholly capricious and arbitrary in the exercise of its power as might

In the exercise of its power as might



It is doubtless true that there is an amount of caprice and uncertainty in the making and administration of the laws of Russia which would not be the inferred from its theoretical basis ed laws and customs-laws and customs too, which, strange as the fact may ap too, which, strange as the lact may appear to Englishmen or Americans, are heartly approved by a vast majority of the Russian people so far as they understand them.

The Czar entrusis the administration of his realm to four great boards, the holy synod, the committee of ministers, the council of State and the ruling Sen-

council of State, and the ruling Sen-ate. The holy synod has superintendence council of State, and the ruling Sen-ate. The holy synod has superintendence of religious matters. The other three boards roughly resemble the oxecutive, legislative and judicial departments of constitutional governments. But the com-mittee of midisters is not properly a cabinet. Besides the ministers, the grand-dukes and many other public functionaries belong to it. There is no trime minister. belong to it. There is no prime minister, and each of the thirteen ministers is responsible directly to the Czar for the man agement of his department. They often differ widely regarding the policies the government ought to adopt, and still greater differences crop up in the committee of ministers.

The Council of State, which usually has The Council of State, which usually has about sixty members, differs even more from a true Legislature than the committee of ministers does from a true cubinet. It does not initiate, enact, or even modify legislation. It merely examines projects of laws which are presented by the ministers and discusses the budget and the proposed expenditures for the year. It proposed expenditures for the year. I is a consultative, not a deliberative, body, The Senate promulgates all the laws The Senate promulgates all the laws of the Empire, Otherwise it is almost wholly a judicial body. It is regarded as a Supreme Court of Appeal, yet its decisions may be revised by the Council of State. The principal executive departments are the ministers of foreign affairs, of finance, of war, of the navy, of justice, and of the interior, and of these the substate of the stretch is in many reministry of the interior is in spects the most important and powerful. The ministry of the interior has direc-

nolody else shall have it. That is a

Incidentally it has been developed that the high grade Mormons are as strong on the doctrine of plurality of dollars as or that of plurality of wives.

We have no direct information, but the supposition is that Mr. David Bennett Hill is enjoying the novelty of being a real private American citizens.

Senator Depew has not repeated one o his old jokes since his re-election. Maybe he has made a New Year's reform pledge.

The Vice-President-elect having success fully met the "goat," is now ready to butt into anything that comes down the pike.

In building a great canal, as in other things, it is very essential that, it should be built right.

It is gratifying to report that the toy pistol was not so busy this season as heretofore.

Cotton seems to be about low enough now to enable Fall River to fall in line.

A Year of Waste.

A Year of Waste.

The Chicage Tribune estimates that 400,600 human lives were wasted in the wars
of the world in 1904, counting only the
killed. Russia spent 3384,000,000 in her war
with Japan. Waste by fire in the United
States and Canada amounted to 3726,000,
000. Other wastes of the year were: Defalcations, embezziements, forgeries and
bank wreckings, \$4,742,507, 10ss of life by
violent causes other than war, about 20,
000, metada, more than 7,00 homicides
in this country and eighty-seven lynchlings.

cost of maintenance. If all these questions be decided in the affirmative, it is the bounden duty of the Council to vote the appropriation, for the members of the Council seed representatives of the people. The Council should proceed exactly as though it were dealing with the proposal to erect a new fligh School building. It is the business and countant are already in hand, and any of the Council to lead the way in the committee will soon be in position.

fore mentioned are closely connected with

and subordinated to the imperial bureau-cracy. All of them have been created by the autocrat's decree; all of them are directly responsible to the authorities at St. Petersburg.

We now come suddenly upon an insti-tution which from time immemorial has lain at the foundation of Russian social and political life, but which, nevertheless, and political life, but which, nevertheless, is one of the most extremely democratic institutions in the world. In his commune, or "mir," the Russian pensunt forgets he is the subject of an absolute autocracy and exercises rights of softgovernment as wide and substantial as those which the citizens of democratic New England enjoys in his town meet-New England enjoys in his town meet

The Legislature of the mir is the as-sembly of all the community's heads of sembly of all the community's heads of families. Its executive is not an official representing the bureaucracy, but the vil representing the bureaucracy, but the village elder, who is chosen by a majority vote of the assembly; and the assembly, with the elder presiding, discusses and decides all communal affairs. The most important of these affairs is the distribution at irregular intervals of the land of the community; for all over Russlathe land occupied by peasants is owned, not by the peasants themselves, nor by great landlords who rent it to them, but great iandlords who rent it to them, but by the mir or commune to which the peasants belong; and the amount of land which each individual or family may hold and cultivate is determined from tipe to time by the communal assemblies. There are 107,676 communes in European Russia are 10/8/6 communes in European Russia.
They are required to pay taxes to the imperial government in proportion to their populations, but they enjoy the privilego of raising the money any way they please. The mirs are united into cantons, the assemblies of which transact the same



MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR PRINCE SVIATOPOLE-MIRSKY.

kind of business as those of the com

munes.

Tornerly the communes hardly experienced any interference from the imperial government. The Russian government, however, is constantly becoming more and more centralized; and the same policy which has practically destroyed the semiindependent governments of Finland, Po The ministry of the interior has direction of the internal administration. The Empire is divided into seventy-eight subordination to the bureaucracy.—S. O. "governments." nineteen provinces, and D., in Chicago Tribune.

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land \$

Savannah News: Of course we are going to have a canal across: Panaina, Decause American genius, energy and enterprise have never yet tackled anything they haven't accomplished, but the shadow of the fact that we are not going to have the canal as soon as we thought we were is already apparent.

Greenville, S. C., News: The headlines over a newspaper dispatch are meant

Greenville, S. C., News: The headlines over a newspaper dispatch are meant to convey briefly the idea which follows. Just why a certain journal, most estimable of its kind, should have, printed the words "Rot a Tot Rot, Rot a Tot Rot." over the report of the Now Year's day celebration at the White Sunore than we can understand. It is just the sort of narrowness that hurts some Southern towns.

the sort of narrowness that hurts some Southern towns.

Florida Times-Union: If the Southern farmers would hold their cotton for ten or even twelve cents, and then plant only about two-thirds as large an acrosso as they planted has year, they could get their price and sell their next year's crop for fifteen cents per pound, but if they plant 31,000,000 acres next year they will get less than five cents per pound. They can fix the price of cotton if they will by fixing the supply. Wall street can no more affect the general rosult than a crowd of men could affect the result of a horse race by betting on it 1,00) miles off.

.003 miles off.

Augusta Chronicle; It would seem that Augusta Chronicle: It would seem that no better occasion could present itself than this, particular time in which to keep on preaching the doctrine of diversified farming to the agriculturists of the South. Not until they have learned to make the most of varied and intense cultivation can they expect to be free from the risk of getting caught in such holes as they now occupy. Then—when they have raised everything else that they need—can they "plant the abandoned grave-yards and fence corners and see them bear bountifully" with composure, knowing that it is "valvet."

Personal and General.

Active work for the raising of funds for the M. A. Hanna memorial chair of political science at Western Reserve Uni-versity will be commenced at once,

John L. Dame, of Springfield, Mass., has built a model of the largest airship ever pianned, the machine being 300 feet long, to weigh twenty tons, and to cost from \$300,000 to \$500,000 to build.

NEW YORK, December 31st, 1904.

H. SWINEFORD & SON, Gen. Agents

Equitable Life, Richmond, Va.

Preliminary statement shows outstanding assurance one billion five hundred millions; assets, four hundred and ten million; income and surplus each, seventyeight million. Dividend largest ever paid. Happy and prosperous New Year to all. G. E. TARBELL, 2nd V. Pres.

JANUARY 6TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

Birthday of Joan of Arc.

Henry VIII, married Anne, daughter of John, Duke of Cleves. This was his fourth wife.

Anne of Austria, Queen Regent of France, obliged to fly from Paris

Pope Benedict XIII., in great state and ceremony, opened with a golden hammer the holy gates of the four great churches which had been shut twenty-five years for obtaining indulgences, etc. Unsuccessful and very disastrous attack by two English ships on

Buenos Ayres. The American army, under General Washington, went into winter

Arnold detached Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe from Richmond to Westham, Va., who destroyed the cannon foundry and a quantity of public stores which had been removed from Richmond.

French frigate La Pique, thirty-three guns, captured off Marigalante by the British frigate Blanche, Captain Faulkner, who was shot through the heart; also seven of his crew killed and twenty-one wounded. La Pique had seventy-six killed, 113 wounded and thirty were lost when her mast went overboard.

1848. John C. Spooner, United States senator of Wisconsin, born. 1901.

Philip D. Armour died.

as accepted a position with the govern-nent in Washington. Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, congressman-elect from the Thirty-second Pennsylvania Dis-trict, stands six feet four inches in his stockings, and with one exception is the tallest man in the House.

George P. Grimsley, formerly of Washburn College, and now assistant State geologist of West Virginia, will be one of the eight contributors to the voluminous economic history of the United States gotten out by the Carnegto Institute, of Washington, D. C. He will write on petroleum and gas development in the United States.

A Few Foreign Facts. The pauperism of England and Wales osts the whole population \$2.38 a head

The rubber exported from the Amazon River in the season of 1903-01 amounted to 67,314,116 pounds.

There are now 228 miles of railway. In operation in the Congo Free State, and 1,000 miles under construction and 220 activation in the Congo Free State, and itional miles under consideration. The Free State's exports inst year came to about \$11,100,000, and its imports to a little over \$4,000,000.

Figures published by the Tea Brokers' Association of London for the five months ending October Sist, this year, show a diminution in the consumption of tea in the British Isles to the extent of 4,000,000 pounds, as compared with the corresponding time in 1903, an indication of dire

ing time in 1963, an indication of dire

London's women clerks are increasing in number with remarkable rapidity. According to an official return, their ranks, which in 1891 included 17,559 young women, rose to a total of 55,784 in the year 1991. Male cierks increased in the decade by 34.2 per cent. only, whereas their rivals advanced by no less than 300 per cent.

Immense beds of asphalt have been discovered this year in the district of Sukhum, in the Caucasus. Professor Mendelyeff has examined the deposits and reports that the asphalt is of excellent quality. This discovery is of great importance to the development of the briquette industry in South Russia, as the great quantity of broken coal lying unused in the Donetz coal region may now be turned to account.

hey Climb to Two-Story A.

and Save House From Fire.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ROXBURY, VA., Jan. 5.—The beautiful dwelling of Mr. Provo, near Quinton, was saved from destruction by fire yesterday morning by the heroic efforts of his two daughters, Misses Cummle and Romy, About 8 o'clock a dense smoke was seen coming from the chimney and the root covered with falling embers. The young ladies, by the use of a ladder, went to the root (while their little brothers brought water, which the girls used with miskill and success. Though out the roof (while their little brothers brought water, which the girls used with miskill and success. Though out the roof (while their little brothers brought water, which the girls used with miskill and success. Though out the roof (while their little brothers brought water, which the girls used with miskill and success. Though out the roof (while their little brothers brought water, which the girls used with miskill and success. Though out the roof (while their little brothers brought water, which the girls used with miskill and success. Though out the roof (while their little brothers brought water, which the girls used with miskill and success. Though out the roof (like a fish in a a net when we go out and look at the beautiful snow banked out and look at the beautiful snow banked with snow on the ground, except to be lined up against the counter in a sixty-cent crowd with a quarier in a sixty-cent crowd with a quarier in your pocket. The requirements of the Chesipeako (the roof of the girls a risk of the water of the girls a risk of the little brothers and must ask the beautiful snow of the sun's great welcantiful troop of the sun's rays. Throof of the sun's rays. Throof of the sun's rays. Throof the sun's rays.

Has Been Put in Place.

Has Been Put in Place.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Jan. 5.—The bust of General Lafayette, presented to the University of Virginia by the Republic of France in recognition of the warm-reception accorded Ambussador Jusserand on the occasion of his recent visit to the University, has reached that Institution and will soon be mounted upon a pedestal and given an important place among the portraits and busts in the rotunda.

The bust, a replica of the well-dispatch of the work of the portraits and busts in the rotundar don, comes from the famous art establishment at Sevres, it reproduces the features, so familiar in medallons and portraits, with the head well in the lair in queue and the ruilled shirt, the double fluted frills of which protrate from the vest. As is proper, the faute is epauletted and across the pedestal lies a spray of the fluor-de-lis, the main lower of France. At the bottom of the pedestal the name "Lafayette" appears in bold letters. The artist has some his work in a manner worthy of the great Frenchma he has produced, in neglecting no graceful detail of dress and in putting pienty of character and significance into the fagurant poor of his subject.

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

Mrs. Jeffress Presents Each

Mrs. Jenress Presents Each of Her Children With \$500.

(Sne dal to The Times Dispatch)

SOUTH BOSTON, VA. Jan 5.—Mrs. Mary A. Jenress, wloow of the late Capitain E. B. Jenress, the father of South Boston, presented as a New Year's sift a check for five hundred dollars to cach of her seven children. They are Mrs. J. W. Elliott Mrs. C. G. Norwood, Mrs. J. D. Terry, Mrs. P. H. Yancey, Mrs. E. B. Yancey, Mrs. W. T. Carter and C. J. Mrs. Juffress. H. B. Stocke, the chief ficrist at the St. Louis Exposition, planted during his service more than 15,00,00 flowers: 114 South Boston.

The Man About Town.

By HARRY TUCKER.

Johnny Jones went out one day to buy his
Ma some ice,
"Twas in the balmy summer time, he
cared not for the price.
He knew the aqua was so warm, not fit
for mortal use.
He wanted lee to squeeze from it the most
rereshing juice.
He donned his cap and overcoat, he put
"his rubbers on.
Nor thought he that the snow was here,
that summertime was gone.
The answer to this pluzzle now we wish
some one to guess.
We ask the question, the reply is simply
no or yes.

Colone John Murphy is a philosopher.
He wis out on the street the other day and met a friend in a big business concern "bay, John," said the friend. "I have always admired you as a business man; I love to think of your success in everything you undertake, and have marveiled at the energy with which you keep going without letting anything interfere with your set plans, so that in the end you win out against all obstacles. How do you keep up?"

plans, so that in the end you win out against all obstacles. How do you keep up?"

"I thank you. Ponsy," said the Colonel, "and that reminds me of a story. You know, during the war. General Jackson and all the others used to get up on a high hill some place and see a fort they wanted to take. They would tell their men to charge, and the men would charge, and the rort would the taken and the General would get all the credit for the work. The real work was done by the fellows who dld the charging. That's the way I do. I go, like the great General, and tell my men to 'charge,' and they do, and I get the credit for all the successes that may come to my house."

"By jings," said Fonsy, "you are a wonder, and I can now see how your men are so successful, Your men simply charge, and the success is yours. I'm goner do the same thing myself."

And then the Hotel Men's Association got into executive session to see how to keep a summer resort going in the winter time, and it was deeded to advertise that there were no mosquiloes, with plenty of lea water, without laving to call on George Yeeger or Lipscomb, before Mr. This there is extent to the Lexington for breakfast.

The Sun's Great Heat.

A Portuguese scientist thinks he had demensirated a great recentific truth in regard to the sun's rays. Through the aid of a great sun motor Prof. Himself the sun is to have proved beyond the possibility of error that the actual origin of the rays and the heat of the sun is electrical. The pryhelicorphore, or sun motor is the invention of Prof. Himsyala. Since it has been anothing some iromarkable experiments with it. He has found that the heat of the sun is more than double that of the dectric are which has found that the result of the sun is more than double that of the dectric are which has found that there is no known substance, not even ashestos, that will not fuse in his sun furnace, into which the concentrated rays of his mirror reflected and concentrator are thrown.

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